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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT

SUBJECT Sewage Processing Plant of Moscow

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SEWAGE PROCESSING PLANT OF MOSCOW

1. This installation was named the Mosogistvog, a contraction of the Russian for "Sewage Treatment Plant, Moscow, Lyublino Combine", and was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communal Economy. See page 9 for organizational sketch of this plant. It was located in Lyublino, southeast of Moscow, and occupied an area of one kilometer square, surrounded by a three meter high iron grating fence which topped a 30 centimeter high cement wall. The installation could be reached by an electric train, which started at the Moscow Kurskiy station and Bus No. 43, which started at Taganskaya ploshchad.

2. The plant was divided into three sections First section-Administrative, Second section-Secondary and Third section-Biological. The facilities in each section were as follows:

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a. First section (Administrative)
   - General offices
   - Revolving rakes (Spanish-rastrillos)
   - Sand settling tanks
   - Two tanks
   - Twelve fat removing tanks
   - Three pumps used to propel dense fats
   - Section carpentry shop
   - Section electric shop
   - Section fitters shop
   - Warehouse
   - Chemical Laboratory

b. Second section (Secondary):
   - Water Purification Station

c. Third section (Biological):
   - Three agitation tanks
   - Section offices
   - Substation
   - Electrical laboratory
   - Machine shop

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3. The sewage flowed from Moscow via a four meter wide underground sewer and reached the purification plant at a point where there were two floodgates which regulated the plant's working load. The sewage overload was routed via another tunnel to another purifying station about four or five kilometers away, known as the Kuryanovskaya station located in the vicinity of Kuryanovo, south of Moscow, about two kilometers from the Peryerva railroad station. both installations were set up in similar fashion and the processing steps were identical, and that there was no relationship between the two installations other than ministry subordination and the fact that the second installation served as an overflow deposit.

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4. From the floodgates the sewage was channeled through three canals, at the end of each was a big rotating rake which removed solid objects (rags, weeds, etc.). All the sewage then passed into a large reservoir and from there into two large sand settling tanks. the diameter was about 10 meters. Each had a catwalk over the top.

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5. After the settling tanks the sewage was channeled into a large pool which contained a sluice in the center where fatty substances were removed. From here cement lined canals carried the water to twelve cement reservoirs having the following dimensions: rim-two meters above the /ground/ surface; depth-12 meters to the top of the rim; interior diameter-15 meters.

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6. On the wall of each reservoir there was a circular railway supporting a large blade which kept rotating on an axle and served to skim off floating fats. The fat was channeled through two pipes which had a meter and then passed into a vat where it formed a gelatinous mass which was propelled by three pumps through a pipe to the second section. The fat-free sewage from the twelve reservoirs passed through open canals also to the second section.

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7. The Second section consisted of a one story building covering a surface area of 100 x 100 meters. Here the sewage /and the fat/ was subjected to actual processing the end product of the fat processing was a gas called metan /methane?/.

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8. The sewage then passed via a covered canal to the Third section-Biological into a large reservoir covering a surface area of 125 x 75 meters. The reservoir was separated by walls into three compartments each having at the bottom huge rotating blades which continually and violently agitated the sewage and created a froth. This was the final step in the processing of the sewage and involved exposure to certain unidentified bacteria. There were no signs of machinery around the reservoirs the power of the blades was supplied by equipment housed

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in the two story brick office building adjoining the reservoir. The grounds around this section were garden-like in appearance.

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From this reservoir the treated sewage flowed through a three to four kilometer long, four to five meter wide canal to the Moscow river. This canal passed through some farm fields which were cultivated by plant workers. The solid residues were fermented and sold as fertilizers to neighboring kolkhozy, as well as used at the above noted farm area. Throughout the processing course, samples of sewage were frequently collected and submitted for analysis at the chemical laboratory.

9. The two story power substation contained transformers on the ground floor and automatic equipment on the second. Electric power was supplied from a 6,000 volt line running close to the plant, which was reduced to 400 volts for plant use. The machines at the plant generally operated at 380 volts. The supply was never lacking or inadequate.

10. The chemical laboratory was a three story brick building about 30 x 30 meters in surface area and accommodated 60 persons.

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11. The machine shop was a two story brick building with a metal roof, well-equipped with lathes and repair machinery. Forty workers were employed here.

12. A one story building which covered an area of 15 x 15 meters, where 12 persons were employed, housed the electrical laboratory and a workshop

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only repairs of breakdowns were handled here.

13. The sewage treatment plant employed a total of 500 workmen who worked an 8-hour day from 8 A.M. to 5P.M., including a rest period from 1220 hours to 1300 hours. A skeleton crew was retained for the rest of the day. The rotating blades and other equipment continued to function during the rest period [sic: functioned 24 hours a day?].

14. Technicians were given an 18 day to one month vacation, according to position. Laborers were given a two -week vacation period.

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electrician and

The director earned 2,000 rubles. There

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was no medical station on the premises, but first aid cabinets were available in the different areas. If emergencies arose, the city emergency room was utilized

15. There were two entrances to the sewage treatment plant

One of the gates was always kept shut. A watchman in a sentry box kept guard at the other entrance. There was a total of six unarmed guards who kept watch throughout the day, and although employees were issued passes, once the guard recognized the person the card needed not to be shown. Visitors were issued passes by the Spetsotdel. The man in charge of this department was a demobilized Army major, Aleksander Aleksandrovich (lnu)

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He wore a black uniform and a star on his shoulder boards. His offices were located in the Administration building

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There was a fire department controlled by Spetsotdel which consisted of a fire engine and six firemen who were stationed outside of the plant area. No lectures on civil defense were given, nor were air raid drills held.

16. There were no special restrictions regarding visits. There were no restricted shops nor any type of work which was not related to the purifying process.

17. Among personnel [redacted] were: 50X1-HUM

a. The director Chuprov (fnu), an economist by profession. 50X1-HUM

b. The chief engineer Brisgalov (fnu)

c. The power engineer Gantson (fnu)

d. The planning engineer, Anna Pavlovna (lnu)

e.

18. [redacted]

19. The infrequent visits by health officials consisted of a trip to the director's office; they never surveyed the premises.

Communications

20. [redacted] 50X1-HUM the switchboard serviced 300 telephones, generously distributed throughout the plant, with 40 to 50 instruments which were located in workers' homes outside of the plant area. These workers were charged 25 rubles a month per telephone. Three operators handled the switchboard. Any employee could call Moscow whenever necessary using therefore one of the six lines. The plant had about 50 telephones which could [redacted] connect 50X1-HUM with Moscow by dialing "0" without the operator intervening. The plant had two numbers which could be called from Moscow. [redacted] they consisted of 50X1-HUM six numbers preceded by the letter "E". [redacted] some of the different plant extensions, i.e., the Chief's First section was 145; the personnel manager's was 294 and the telephone engineer's was 112. There were no direct lines nor any teletype system.

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Next 2 Page(s) In Document Denied

PERSONNEL ORGANIZATIONAL SKETCH OF THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR MOSCOW LOCATED IN LYUBLINO